

# ASHTABULA WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

Entered at the Post Office at Ashtabula as Second Class Matter.

JAMES REED & SON, Publishers.

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS.

PRICE, \$2 IN ADVANCE.

Vol. XXXI, No. 17.

ASHTABULA, OHIO, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1880.

WHOLE NUMBER 1581.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### MERCHANTS.

**FRON, N. BOYER,** General Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Glassware, Boots and shoes, Ready-made clothing, Hats and Caps, Tobacco and Cigars, and everything a family needs to get out of. North Main street, Ashtabula, Ohio. 122.

**TOMLINSON & CO.,** Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, Fruit and Canned Goods, Agents for American and Foreign Express Companies and Cleveland Herald, Main street, Ashtabula, Ohio. 123.

**A. E. W. KAYE,** Dealer in Groceries, Fruit and Canned Goods, also, Pure Butter, and the finest brands of tobacco and cigars. 124.

**A. B. WELLS,** Produce and Commission Merchant for the purchase and sale of Western Heavy Butter, Cheese and Eggs, 125.

**J. N. PATTERSON & SON,** Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Feed, Foreign and Domestic Fruit, Fish, Poultry, Water-lilies, seeds, etc., Main street, Ashtabula, Ohio. 126.

**W. B. BROWN,** Dealer in Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, and all kinds of fish; also, all kinds of Family Groceries, Fruit and Canned Goods, Ale and Domestic Wine. 127.

**IS. L. HOLLISTER,** Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, etc., Ashtabula, Ohio. 128.

### DRUGGISTS.

**HANSEN NEWBERRY,** Druggist and Apothecary and General Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Wine and Liquors for medicinal purposes, Family Groceries, etc., Main street, corner of Centre, Ashtabula, Ohio. 129.

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**CELESTINE MANUFACTURING CO.,** Manufacturers of Lath, Siding, Shingles, Cheese Boxes, etc., Planing, Matching, and Sawing done on short notice. Along on Main street, opposite South Park, Ashtabula, Ohio. 130.

### ATTORNEYS AND AGENTS.

**W. E. PATTERSON,** Attorney and Counselor at Law, and General Public, opposite the Court House. 131.

**M. W. CALVIN,** Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Notary Public, West side of Main street. 132.

**W. H. BAKER,** Notary Public, Office with Hall Bros., Ashtabula, Ohio. 133.

**JOHN T. STERN,** Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Notary Public, Office in Ashtabula Loan Association building, 134.

**CHARLES BOUTER,** Attorney and Counselor at Law, Ashtabula, Ohio. 135.

**E. E. LECHE,** Attorney at Law, Jefferson street, Office in the Bimble Block 136.

### HARDWARE, &c.

**GEO. C. HUBBARD & CO.,** Dealers in Hardware, Iron, Steel and Nails, Blevins, Flat, Sheet Iron, Copper and Zinc, and Manufacturers of Tin, Sheet Copper and Copperware, Flat's Block, Ashtabula, Ohio. 137.

### PHYSICIANS.

**DR. W. W. HENRY,** Surgeon, Ashtabula, Ohio. Residence on Lake Shore. 138.

**DR. E. E. KING,** Physician and Surgeon; Office over Geo. C. Hubbard's. I have a complete set of Dr. King's Remedies, with the exclusive right of Ashtabula county. Physicians are respectfully invited to call and examine the same. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Residence south of St. Peter's church. 139.

### FOUNDRIES.

**PHOENIX IRON WORKS CO.,** Manufacturers of Stoves, Pipes and Castings, Window Casings and Sills, and all kinds of Iron, Steel, Sheet Iron, and Copperware, Flat's Block, Ashtabula, Ohio. 140.

### CABINET WARE.

**JOHN DUBOIS,** Manufacturer of and Dealer in Furniture of the best description, at every variety; also, General Undertaker, and Manufacturer of Coffins and Caskets, 141.

### JEWELERS.

**ANDREWS & BARNES** will do all kinds of repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, at 12 Main Street, in room with Charles Tyler. 142.

**GEO. W. DICKINSON,** Jeweler; Repairing of all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry; Store in Ashtabula House Block, Ashtabula, Ohio. 143.

### PHOTOGRAPHERS.

**BLACKBURN & MOORE,** Photographers and Dealers in Pictures, Engravings, Chromos, &c.; having a large supply of Mountings of various designs, and prepared to frame anything in the Picture line at short notice and in the best style. 144.

### HARNESS MAKER.

**FORD & BROTHERS,** Manufacturers and Dealers in Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Trunks, Whips, &c., opposite Flat House, Ashtabula, Ohio. 145.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**F. F. GOOD,** Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Coal and Lumber. Office and yard at Center street, railroad crossing, Ashtabula. Main's shingles a specialty. Pine lumber shingles, lath, of all kinds, in any quantity, at the lowest prices, and delivered to your door, where to Ashtabula. Orders left at the store of H. Crosby & Sons, will receive prompt attention. 146.

**J. W. BLISS,** Agent for the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Co., Cash Assets over \$1,000,000. Office in Ashtabula. 147.

**W. H. WHITE,** Importer of Scotch Potatoes, Granville, Monmouth, and other varieties. American Granite, Marble and Stone Work. All work finished in the best manner. Office and Works near L. R. & M. E. Depot, Ashtabula, Ohio. 148.

### ARCHITECTS.

**DAVID BLOAN,** Civil Engineer and Surveyor, Architectural and Mechanical Draughtsman. Office in Pierce and Redman's Block, Ashtabula, Ohio. 149.

### DENTISTS.

**D. B. KELLEY,** D. D. S., Newberry's Block, cor. Main and Centre sts., Ashtabula, Ohio. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. 150.

**P. E. HALL,** Dentist, Ashtabula, Ohio. Office Centre street, between Main and Park. 151.

### D. W. MCKENZIE,

**MERCHANT TAILOR**  
118 MAIN STREET,  
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Spring and Summer  
SUITINGS.

of the very latest styles, which I can make up to order for your little advance on last year's prices. Gentlemen wanting spring suits would do well to call and examine my goods before buying elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed in cutting and making. 152-153.

**OLD NEWSPAPERS.**  
We have several thousand old Newspapers that we will sell for 25c per 100. JAMES REED & SON.

For New Spring Clothing, Fine

## Hats and Caps, Shirts,

LINEN COLLARS,

and NECK WEAR OF

## LATEST PATTERNS,

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Next door to Thurber and Dick

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We have in stock the largest line fine Shoes from the manufacture of D. brought in this city. These shoes and of the latest styles made. In stock is immense.

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IS THE BEST THE MARKET CAN AFFORD.

Though shoes have advanced 10 to 15 per cent, we are selling at our new stock.

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## JOHN CROFT

## ASHTABULA CLOTHIER!

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**CHAS. DALY'S GUNS.**  
Double Breech Loaders, \$16 up  
Single Breech Loaders, \$6.50 up

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## Customs of Brazil.

BY MISS ANNE TERRY.

There has been much written about this tropical land, yet people appear to have but a vague idea of the manners and customs of its inhabitants. After a short sojourn there, I gained by personal observation a little information which I gladly give, hoping it may benefit my friends. In the first place, the country is not a paradise, as many represent it; the climate is enervating; and the air, heavy with its superabundance of vegetation, causing a lassitude more easily felt than explained. Along the coast, the sea breezes make it more endurable, but the heat in most places is oppressive, owing to the scorching rays of the sun. The inhabitants luxuriate as much as possible in the open air. Their dwellings are of brick, with the roof being mostly built of brick with tile fronts, clay roofs and floors, plenty of spaces, doors and windows; they are damp and chilly during the rainy season, not being heated, no fire being used, except a little for cooking purposes; the result is they have a close, muggy smell, which, if healthy, is certainly most uncomfortable; the vault-like air is depressing, and the mould covered walls or gateways and out buildings are most disagreeable to foreigners. Sleeping in an apartment at Para at one of the best hotels, I found no means of ventilating my room, except a round hole over the door, which was a perfect nuisance. The air from the courtyard, the hotel being built in a hollow square, I imagined myself in a sepulchre, and found it impossible to sleep. The dwellings of the poor are of mud and clay, covered by a roof of leaves or matted grass, with an opening to represent a door. Furniture is looked upon as an ornament; it is made of strong wood, with cane seated chairs and sofas, and a few tables, and a few beds, or drawing rooms of the most wretched; beds and beds are merely ornamental, hammocks being greatly preferred; these are hung in places to suit the whim of the owner. They are very suitable for the country, as it is almost impossible to prevent a mattress being eaten up by the vermin. A person is obliged to practice considerable art in the use of a hammock. I was amused at a gentleman from New York, relating his experience in one. He had blown out his light and retired; he was annoyed by a lizard running over his feet, and not enjoying such company, he sprang out and lighted his candle, to wage war upon the intruder. Upon getting in again, he turned a complete summersault on his head upon the tiled floor. He snored me that henceforth he would prefer a mat or some banana leaves on the earthen floor, such as the poor enjoy, to such a heated head. The cooking in Brazil is very different from ours. For instance, any amount of meat is used, with a scarcity of vegetables, being dressed with onions, or, if rice, the coffee is most delicious, being made on the Turkish plan. The arising in the morning, the custom is to take a good strong cup of coffee, and a biscuit, or piece of bread. At eleven o'clock breakfast is served, and dinner between six and seven. The Brazilians observe strict etiquette at their meals. Course after different kinds of meats, and fish, and dessert, (of course) or preserves and cheese; the latter is now being used in the principal cities, being manufactured in quantity. Following this comes wine and liquor. The native whisky, or rum, is made from the sugar-cane, and is considered very excellent. But little water is indulged in, as it is now being used in the principal cities, being manufactured in quantity. The natives care little for it. I was amused at a gentleman from the city of Para, who mentioned the case of a man who tried to introduce an ice-cream garden in that tropical city. He said that the natives would come in parties with ladies, order one small plate for a company of five or six, and ask for several spoons to eat out of one dish. This was not done to save, but because a little satisfied a thirst. Of course, the enterprise was not a success. Our Americans are certainly very wise to push their improvements into Brazil as much as possible, for the sake of foreign trade; but at present it is rather a poor place, money being very scarce. I returned in a venture of this kind, it is necessary to provide a responsible representative, as all business interests require the utmost care, or else failures follow. Some have called on the custom to act, but counsel receiving above a certain salary is not allowed by the United States Government to engage in any but commercial business. It is a good place for canned butter, a business point of view, as milk is a luxury seldom used. The grass is not suitable for grazing purposes, therefore cows are fed principally upon American hay; north of here, therefore, very probably gave a good sale. Many imagine it a fine farming country, and so it is; but it is dangerous to foreigners, and it is only the natives who are accustomed to the scorching rays of the tropical sun, who can successfully work the ground. The color line in Brazil is almost lost. Brazilians marrying Portuguese, they negroes, until their blood is completely mixed. I was told by a Lieutenant in our expedition, that a very elegant Brazilian family, where the gentlemen were well educated, the ladies beautiful and accomplished, that on being introduced to the grand-mother, she was found to be a negro. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. There are many priests, and the people are devoted to their faith. His majesty, Dom Pedro, is very liberal in his religious views. The inhabitants are very kindly disposed to foreigners; are hospitable and willing to give any desired information relative to their country. The higher classes are well educated and courteous in their manners. Reprehension is fast gaining ground, although at present a decided movement in that direction would be premature, neither the financiers or the people being prepared for it. The gradual emancipation of slavery is, in my opinion, a great advantage to this country. The slaves, as a general thing, are not well treated. As the world is fast becoming too enlightened for this traffic, it will not be long before all humanity will rejoice in the words of liberty. The education of the masses has been neglected, and the schools which have in many places been introduced for public instruction, have not been well patronized. As I have said before, the masses are well educated, and are superficially; the former generally being good linguists, the ladies confining their attention to the polite accomplishments. The position of the women is most pitiable in the eyes of the natives, and in Canada. They are closely watched and guarded, and they lead a listless, lazy life, such as is distasteful to me. I have observed them lounge in their hammocks nearly the entire day, and hang over the iron balconies that look down into the street, as if life were a play-day, or a dream. They are very fond of ornaments and gaily attire on state or festive occasions, but have at home little extra drapery upon their persons. The children of the middle and lower classes, at home, or even in the streets, are entirely nude, and even the young of the higher classes, have a little clothing as decency will permit. I was amused at an account given by a gentleman connected with an American house at Parana, who said on one occasion he had distributed from his warehouse one thousand bags, and thought he had clothed nearly all the poor men in the neighborhood. They took the bags and made them into a kind of petticoat, and these were the only articles of dress required. The higher classes of gentlemen dress with great care and neatness. The natives are very accessible, are fond of music, and dancing, and especially of noise. Fire works are one of our successful importations, and are displayed on all occasions, the noise part giving great satisfaction. They are set off as much in the day time as at night. The climate is very weakening, there being a rainy and dry season, although in many places there is no regularity. The showers come up on short notice, so that you know not at what moment the flood gates of heaven may open upon you, consequently umbrellas are often carried all the time, doing a double duty as a protection either from the rain or the sun. As a tropical thing, the people cannot be called cleanly, and it is astonishing how little water is used for cleansing purposes; it is always cold, as you cannot prevail on a Brazilian to put his hands in hot water; scorching of all kinds is done with cold. I also would like to mention that at Parana, and counted at one time forty women washing in the margin of a stream soiled clothing. I really think there would be less sickness if more soap and water were used, but great salaries are paid to these people on account of a lack of energy, caused, doubtless, by the extreme heat. The people pride themselves on their politeness, and the forms of etiquette are forced almost almost to a weakness. I think they would sooner forgive a breach of principle than one of etiquette. Foreigners are obliged to be very careful not to offend much in tropical places when they first go there. Too many expose themselves injudiciously to the scorching rays of the sun, and abundantly of the delicious fruits, and sometimes drink quantities of liquor, and consequently fall a prey to the treacherous climate. It is stated that yellow fever never always commences in the foreign shipping. If proper precaution was used half of the deaths would be avoided. It is a country of great religious and there is no doubt that when foreign ideas and improvements become generally introduced, and our sanitary laws adopted, it will not be so undesirable as a place of abode. At present there are to be seen many of our inventions, as well as many from England, rendering a residence there more tolerable. The Brazilian race is a diminutive one; the ladies mostly pretty with fine black eyes and an abundance of curly hair. They are languid, though courteous, and are very easily amused. The men are bright and intelligent, with an eager desire to please, being amiable with their friends, but reserved with their enemies. People who have not been to Brazil have a false estimate of the country, thinking it a paradise. Now it has many great natural advantages—many good, kind, intelligent people; but it also has its drawbacks. In some parts it is healthy; in others it is most unhealthy; it has its wonderful productions, its great mineral wealth, its precious stones, its vast territory, its abundance of fruit and flowers, and sweet scented air, its balmy evenings, and glorious moonlight, its sweet singing birds, and gaily butterflies. On the other hand it has its putrid fevers and plagues, its wild beasts to alarm, and insects to annoy you, so that whilst you are anxious to admire, you also see much to condemn. Without prejudice I have tried in this brief summary to give some little idea of the habits of a people, the customs of a country about which so much has been said, yet so little understood. Some accounts giving such glowing descriptions that the poor wanderer thinks he is landing in Paradise when he places his foot upon Brazilian ground, and probably the poor fellow never has strength to return after encountering the diseases of the climate. Now to those who wish to go there, I would say, expect nothing to find a kind, good natured people, who will do you the utmost care is required to preserve health, a country of great natural resources, but with low finances, and scarcity of money. Go with this expectation, take your chance in the great Brazilian lottery, and don't be disappointed if you fall to draw a prize. In my humble opinion, the same amount of energy, self denial, greater opportunities, are offered in our own glorious country. But there is a strange thing of romance in human nature, a longing to go abroad, depriving ourselves of home comforts and privileges, as if a future made under such difficult conditions were more to be prized. When I stood by my window in the sea at Parana, and saw an American steamer wending her silent course toward the shore, I thought that the beautiful stars and stripes that floated over the blue waters represented the dearest, noblest land on earth. I think all that is required of an American to be convinced of this fact is to travel abroad. A Parting Scene. Did you ever hear two married women take leave of each other at the gate on a summer evening? This is the way they do it: "Good-by!" "Come down and see us right soon." "I will. Good-by." "Good-by. Don't forget to come soon." "No I won't. Don't you forget to come up." "I won't. Be sure and bring Sally Jane with you next time." "I will. I'd have brought her up this time, but she wasn't very well. She wanted to come awful bad." "Did she now? That was too bad. Be sure and bring her next time." "I will. And you be sure and bring the baby." "Will. I forgot to tell you, he's out another tooth." "You don't say! How many has he got now?" "Five. It makes him awful cross." "I guess it does, this hot weather. Well good-by. Don't forget to come soon." "No I won't. Don't you forget to come up. Good-by." And they separate.—N. Y. Com. Adv. Advertising Column. It has become so common to write the beginning of an elegant, interesting article that it is quite unnecessary to mention that we avoid all such cheap and flimsy attention to the merits of our property as in plain, honest terms possible, to induce people to give them a trial, as no one who knows their value will ever use any thing else. 90-91

## OUR NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Indian Question—The General Award—About the Patent Office Commission.

From our Regular Correspondent.

The Indian question and the General award bill have engrossed the attention of Congress during the greater part of the week. Both subjects are too well worn to be very vigorously exciting. Millions are expended every year to clothe and feed the red men so that they will be peaceable and refrain from taking scalps, and cattle, and burning squatter's huts. It is possible that if the same bribe were given the burglars, foot-pads, and common thieves all over the country, we would realize a quantum of domestic peace and security that would prove the home charity the better of the two, although no enthusiast, even in this sentimental age, will advocate it. If then, nobody will defend the least of two policies what should become of the worse? It is a principle long established in nature, and written in law, that human beings must be honest and work, and that man and brigands, no matter how wide they pitch their tents, must yield to the benign encroachments of civilization. In the light and more right to the soil over which he roams than the prairie wolf and grizzly bear. If he is an animal of superior intelligence he is also a friend of more diabolical cruelty.

The bill to carry out the agreement of the Interior Department with the Utes was passed in the Senate on Monday by 37 yeas and 12 nays. This measure was most enthusiastically received by western Senators, who desire to open all available Indian reservations to white industry or cupidity, though, singularly enough, the two Colorado Senators were found on opposite sides. It was also opposed, on the final vote, by Mr. Edmunds, on the ground of its unconstitutionality as infringing on the treaty-making power of the executive. The "agreement" requires the assent of three-fourths of Utes and one of the difficulties pointed out by Mr. Edmunds, is that they are divided into three separate communities, compelling any one of which to budge by force, because out voted by the remainder, would seem a great hardship. Incidentally, also, he showed how doubtful is the power to exempt from State taxation the lands to be granted to the Indians in severalty. With no prejudice against the experiment and apparently unable to suggest a better way from the old to the new system, he could not overcome his scruples as to the legality of the bill.

The office of Commissioner of Patents is about to be vacated by Gen. Paine, and it is rumored that his designated successor is, though a lawyer, "without any considerable special training and experience in patent matters." His decisions on appealed cases, to the time of his appointment, were generally unfavorable to legal advisers to the Department of the Interior, have been far from giving satisfaction. Gen. Paine's administration has, in all respects, except the personal integrity, borne out the fear expressed at the time of his appointment, and strengthens the integration of those who contended then, as they contend now, that the appointment should be in the line of promotion from within the office, not only on the theory of civil service, but because the requisite experience and trained judicial faculty can only be found there. Any difficulty which may arise from rivalry and pressure on the part of the body of examiners can surely be overcome, and at least should be discarded in face of the importance of establishing the principle of the immense interests at stake. There is even in Gen. Paine's case, a physical limit to the tenure of office on the part of an untired man.

## FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

Ashtabula Sentinel.

The annual meeting of the Ashtabula County Bible Society will take place at the Congregational church on Sunday evening, May 2d, 1880. The ministers of the county are vice-presidents and are invited to give notice of the meeting and attend.

Mr. George Hickok returned on Tuesday morning from Sumner, Ia. He and two others caught in the neighborhood of Sheffield on the Ticonderoga, and Kane, Pa., eleven hundred doves pigeons during the past six weeks. He reports immense flights of birds, and that a hawk has been nesting since early in March.

A new house is building on General Garfield's Mentor farm, and will be in readiness for him on his return from Washington. He visited his home last week to see the new house and see that his fences were in order.

A barn situated in Madison, belonging to Silas Hill was struck by lightning, and burned on Thursday morning. Some farming tools, hay, straw, etc. were burned with it. Loss some \$600, and partly covered by insurance in the Ohio Farmers.

Yesterday forenoon a fire broke out in the small house on the widow Sophia Corlies place on the road south of widow Hart's in the edge of Harpersfield and was quickly burned to the ground. Most of the contents were saved. The barn and house came high burning also. The house was occupied by Mr. Horace Cowles, son of the widow. There was no insurance on his buildings, or contents, and the loss falls heavy upon a worthy man. J. J.

## She Knew It.

X, traveling through Brittany, asks an old woman who was peddling crosses and medals at a church porch, the price of a certain trinket.

"Is it for your wife or your sweetheart?" she asks.

"For my sweetheart," replies X, not precisely feeling the drift of her question.

"Then franken-plaw!" says X, learning on his heels.

"Come back, come back!" cries the old woman, "take it for three. You've been lying in me, though, you have no sweet-heart. If it had been for her you'd have brought it at once without regard to the price."

"I'll take it; have you are, three francs."

"You haven't a wife either. If it had been for her you'd have been down to two francs. Oh, you men, you men!"

## COUNTY NEWS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.

### KINGSVILLE.

Eda Tel.—Last Wednesday evening our citizens enjoyed a very fine lecture given at the Baptist church. The speaker was Mr. M. H. Tucker of the 1st Baptist church of Cleveland. Subject of lecture—"Every man a genius." We only regret that a better subject was not secured for the truly distinguished speaker.

Arrangements are being made for the manufacturing wrought iron fencing machinery for the purpose of being put up in the basement of Fickinger's mill. No heating is required, and it can be made fast and cheaply. For an iron fence, its low price, solidity, light and graceful appearance, cannot be made for it a ready sale.

Assessor Homer Sheldon starts out on his duties this morning.

The face of nature looks as if it had been thoroughly washed, and cattle, &c., are getting out of grass. Butter will soon show its influence—a very proper name, and the pictures preparing to put on their gay floral robes.

The faces of the husbandmen are brightening up, and a season of promise is before us.

Railroad news is not active or important, but we are not unimpaired of the business dignity and importance that awaits it. April 18, '80.

### WEST WILLIAMSVILLE.

Mr. M. H. Tucker of W. Williamsfield favored us on Saturday last with a business and social call, on his way home after a week's absence. In view of taking up his residence in Monroe, he has rented his house in Monroe, and is occupying too in the south part of Monroe, he is reviving the idea of setting up a saw-mill upon it and turning it to account.

Landlord Kincaid has disposed of his land property for \$1,300, to a successor by the name of Costard—a very proper name, by the way, for bonnyface. The house is elegantly located overlooking the village cemetery, on the opposite side of the road. A landlord with democratic proclivities might have a less profitable spectacle than that to raminate upon.

### HARTSGROVE.

Eda Tel.—Prof. G. M. Winchel's class, assisted by Mrs. Charles Norris, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Noble gave a concert at the M. E. church in this place, Saturday evening, to a fair audience. When we say Mr. Winchel is master of his profession, we are only reiterating the sentiment of those best acquainted with him as a teacher of vocal music. It would occupy too much of your space to notice all of the meritorious pieces, and their rendition. "Only a dream of home," a solo, dust and chimes, was very fine. A trio—"Over the dark blue sea," was perfectly charming. A solo and chorus—"Remember the old folks at home," was very creditably executed considering the singers were amongst the younger members of the class. But when Henry Noble sang "Bring me my harp," it seemed that we were standing up on the thresholds of two worlds with the gates ajar and that we were getting a foretaste of the music of the spheres. The concert was counted a success.

At the primary Saturday evening, Nelson Griswold was elected a delegate to attend the Convention in Warren.

Our chess school opened to-day.

Our district school started this morning.

C. B. Stone has opened a book and stationery department in the rooms formerly occupied by C. A. Ferris. Mr. Ferris has moved his harness shop into Charles Gladwin's building on High St.

Farmers are busy putting in oats and preparing ground for spring crops. April 20. OCCASIONAL.

### WINDSOR.

The funeral services of the late Hiram Jewell took place on the 9th inst., in the M. E. church. Sermon by the pastor.

Mr. Jewell came from Chesterfield, Mass., in the fall of 1831, settling in Brimfield, Portugal county, where in 1838 he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza E. Burr. He moved into this country about two years ago. For the past 30 years he was a consistent member of the Baptist church. A large family survive him and mourn his removal.

Mr. S. M. Winchel closed his singing school here by a concert consisting of a fine selection of vocal music, principally sacred. The work of the teacher was evident in the pupils who were assisted by Prof. B. A. Lewis, Anderson, and Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Noble of Lock Creek. It was a success.

Mr. Truman accidentally gashed his foot with an ax on Saturday last. He was cutting an overhead line. In doing so for such a bad cut, Dr. Tucker in attendance. Yours, A.

### SAYBROOK.

Yesterday about 1 p. m., while the wind was blowing a gale, the barn of Wm. C. Sexton took fire from some corn-stalks that had been burning a few rods off, but had seemingly died out. The fire ran through the barn so rapidly, that it was impossible to save it, and it was burned to the ground, and with it a two horse wagon, mowing machine, several tools, hay, a yearling colt, a saw and twelve pigs, sleigh, some wheat and oats, and two out buildings. At least 60 men were on the spot as soon as they could get there, and doubtless saved his house. The barn and contents were insured in the Ohio Farmers for \$1,000. Such was the violence of the wind, that the fire was blown across the street and burned William Butler's barn, and a small frame building that stood by its side. Everything in the barn was burned up; a span of horses, wagon, three calves, hay, &c. Mr. Butler had no insurance on his buildings, or contents, and the loss falls heavy upon a worthy man. J. J.

### Supervisors' Bonds.

One of our neighborhood exchanges says: "We are told that it is the common practice among many Trustees, to recognize such Supervisors without bonds being filed, and that" this habit, being continued in the time when the office was required to stamp his bond. That the pay and emoluments of his office were not sufficient to warrant such extravagance, &c. Doubtless, in all cases when the bond is mentioned in the law, the officer should give one, else the question may arise in the discharge of his duties, is he legally an officer, legally qualified, and will the law protect him in his official acts, as a Supervisor? He is clothed with more authority than the President, being authorized to enter upon the premises of another and appropriate his property to public uses; dig ditches, cut water courses, move his fences, and his without committing trespass, provided he has been legally qualified. See Sec. 1515, Revised Statutes."